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ACT REGULATING EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

thority could only bind over to a higher court instead of trying the case. Such a provision as this is therefore necessary in such states, and it should be worded in accordance with existing laws in each state as to the jurisdiction of the lower courts. The lower court can always bind over in cases involving a heavier punishment than it is able to inflict. The Connecticut Act of July 6, 1905, is an example of this.

(4) It is of the greatest importance that the wife should be a compellable witness and the Uniform Law is defective in not protecting this point.

(5) This provision is taken from the Ohio law, where it was added to remove any doubt as to the right to bring the suit in the place where the desertion had occurred, and has been found to be quite desirable. It does not seem to have resulted in any injustice or hardship to those accused, but there the law relates to children only.

(6) This amount has been inserted in the belief that it is as nearly right as possible. The charge against the institution should not be too high, and this is a fair percentage of the average order made by the court under suspended sentence.

An Act Regulating the Employment of Minors in Louisiana.—Declaring it unlawful to allow or permit minors under seventeen years of age to enter, or be employed in any place where pool or billiard games are operated, or to allow such minors to take part or engage in any game of pool or billiards in such places, or to use or play upon pool or billiard tables therein; declaring such acts as contributing to the neglect and delinquency of children and as misdemeanors, and providing a penalty for the violation hereof by fine or imprisonment or both; and repealing all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana; That, it shall be unlawful for any person, whether as proprietor, agent, manager, employee, lessee or otherwise, conducting or carrying on any place where pool or billiard games of any sort are operated, for pay or otherwise, to allow or permit minors under the age of seventeen years within such places, or to be employed therein, or to allow or permit such minors to engage or take part in any game of pool or billiards in such places, or to allow or permit such minors to use or play upon any pool or billiard tables therein.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That whoever shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be regarded as contributing to the neglect and delinquency of children and shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction for violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or shall be sentenced to be confined in the parish jail or prison for not more than three months, or may be both fined and imprisoned as above set forth, in the discretion of the court.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That any laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above Act was approved June 25th, 1912.—From *The New Advocate*, July 5, 1912. W. O. HART. New Orleans.

An Act Regulating the Employment of Convicts.—Prohibiting their use or employment outside of the prison walls, or of the camps or penal farms the state for private or personal purposes; and providing penalties for the violation of the provisions of this act.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Louisiana; That it shall be unlawful for any person convicted of any crime and serv-